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August, 1952
oped their skill and shoot below average scores, say that they might not have even started were it not for the easy "breaking-in" period afforded by the program. They're starting with people in the same state of golf-ignorance as themselves. The knowledge that "we're all beginners" and that mistakes are common here helps greatly to break down fears of social disapproval.

As a result, a much larger number of new golfers are added each year from high school and community center free lesson schools than would be added without the program.

**Everyone Benefits**

Benefiting greatly from these larger crops of new golfers each year are the men's and women's golf clubs organized at the public courses each season. They get a sizeable increase in membership strength annually. With this pre-season feeder program, an almost unique system of clubs for women, not only men golfers, has grown strong and active at the five courses. Ten women's clubs with a combined membership of over 600 were active in 1950.

As for the high school golfers, they benefit especially too. Because of their very recent golf lessons as seniors in school, the training and interest is still fresh and often fertile in producing many more golfing converts. Seniors leave high school and may start taking an active interest in playing immediately. Their golf habits already lean in the right direction and the high schools benefit from the increase in skill among boys and girls who compete in inter-school golf meets.

The grand result is that the golf facilities of Minneapolis—especially the five public courses of Theodore Wirth, Meadowbrook, Lake Hiawatha, Francis Gross and Columbia—all are used more and in turn enjoyed more by the citizens of the community.

Golf is one of the fastest-growing sports in the country today. "Winter golfing" and pre-season promotion for the summer as operated in Minneapolis prove that you don't have to let Old Man Weather stop your golf season in the fall.

Bring your clubs and your golfers inside out of the rain, cold and snow. Golf indoors where the weather's always fine—it pays off!

**"What's New" Theme of Westchester (N.Y.) Meet**

"What's New for '52 in Turf" will be the theme of the Southeastern New York Turf School and Equipment Field Day to be held in Westchester County, New York, on Sept. 15 and 16.

New insecticides and fungicides, the place of the new soil conditioners in turf work, the latest information on weed control, and the results of this summer's work at the experiment stations will be presented by leaders in these fields at the first day's meeting. These sessions will be held from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Monday, Sept. 15, at the County Center in White Plains.

A number of educational displays of turf grasses, weeds, insects and diseases will also be on display during the day. Monday's program will be sponsored by the Westchester County Extension Service with the Educational Committee of the New York-Connecticut Turf Improvement Assn. cooperating.

On Tuesday, Sept. 16, the New York-Conn. Turf Improvement Assn. will hold its annual Turf Equipment Field Day at the Willows CC in nearby Harrison, N.Y.

The morning session will begin at 10 A.M. with an examination of turf plots demonstrating the latest developments in weed and clover control. The remainder of the morning and all of the afternoon program will feature the latest in turf maintenance equipment in action. This will be followed in the evening by a dinner in the club's dining room and a "Stump the Experts" panel discussion by several of the local equipment dealers. Rain date for the Field Day will be Wednesday, Sept. 17.

If you have any surplus of trade-in clubs you'll find a market in the rural areas where small new clubs are started. Few such clubs have pros, and the players don't want to spend much for clubs, so when they get clubs reconditioned by pros who are known around the territory the newcomers to the game jump at the opportunity to buy.

— George Aulbach
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History of Golf in Britain

A "Must" in Golf Education

If professional golf required a course of academic study to qualify a student for his degree one of the text books essential to such education would be A History of Golf in Britain. It is a book of almost 400 pages, well illustrated, entertainingly, instructively and authoritatively written. It is published by Cassell & Co., Ltd., London, and is sold in the U. S. by The British Book Centre, Inc., 122 E. 55th st., New York 22. The price is $12.50.

The nearest there's been in the U. S. to this British book are H. B. Martin's Fifty Years of American Golf, an excellent work published in 1936 and now out of print, and "The Story of American Golf" by Herbert Warren Wind, published in 1948.

Martin and Wind did their research and writing single-handed. They did not go back to the roots of the game as the British book does, but of course were concerned to some extent, as is the British book, with U. S.-British golf competitive material.

Bernard Darwin, Henry Longhurst, Henry Cotton, Leonard Crawley, Sir Guy Campbell, Enid Wilson, Lord Brabazon of Tara and H. Gardiner-Hill have turned out copy that makes this book a classic of sports scholarship and lively, informative sports-writing.

Bob Jones in his foreword says, "Here is not all championships and scores but as well the fascinating story of the development of the game, its clubs, its playing grounds, its implements and rules, with an adequate appreciation of successful tournament players and a perspicuous analysis of their contributions toward the evolution of playing methods. The American golfer will find much in this book to delight him. During the later years, of course, there is much of America in the story — especially the rubber-core ball and international competition."

Bob's right. The story is "fascinating."

Golf "Uniforms"

Bernard Darwin, now 75, writes of "Then (about 1884) and Now" with the keen observation and graceful style that forever has a fresh charm for the sports reader whether the reader is a bookish fellow or a guy who quit school after 8th grade. There is a delicate and grinning jab in the Old Master's reference to golf attire. He says, "When I went up to Cambridge many people there bought red coats with light blue collars and those of us who were in the team added to the university arms in gold and ermine on the pocket." Then he tells about the Oxford golfers' coats, and winds up that reference by saying, "Oxford, again the first to put away childish things, played sober-suited like ordinary Christians, and soon Cambridge followed their example."

H. Gardiner-Hill, chairman of the Rules of Golf committee of the R&A since 1949, writes the most informative material on the history of the rules of golf that has appeared in print. He traces the development of the rules from the code compiled by the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers in 1744. The code, with one exception, was the same as that adopted by the 22 "Noblemen and Gentlemen being admirers of the ancient and healthful exercise of the Golf" who met at St. Andrews, May 14, 1754.

Rules Changes Explained

The effect of changes in the ball on golf rules are noted. St. Andrews became, by request of clubs represented at the British Amateur championship in 1890, the authority responsible for drafting uniform rules. The rules went into effect in 1892. The R&A Rules of Golf Committee as now operating came into being in 1897.

Highly interesting are changes in rules concerning the tee, which in 1744 called for the ball being teed within a club length of the hole." Not until the rules of 1882 was there reference to the tee without distance from the previous hole being specified. Gardiner-Hill notes that the 1774 code contained no reference to the ball having to be played where it lies, and no rule against improving the lie of the ball or the stance of the player, which many golfers assume must have been fundamental rules from the start.

The writer explains the omission of reference in the rules to playing the ball where it lies by remarking "presumably the principle was so well known that it needed no mention."

Lost ball meant stroke and distance penalty from 1744 until 1888. The "unplayable ball" term does not appear in the rules until 1858. From 1812 on the penalty for a ball in a water hazard has been the same. The rules of 1899 first provided for a ball out of bounds. The penalty was distance only until 1920. From 1920 to 1950 the penalty was stroke and distance.

Sir Guy Campbell's chapter on The Early History of British Golf makes a convincing case for golf having originated as a game called paganica among the ancestors of the Turneses, the Pennas, the Ciucis, Saracen, Ghezzi, et al., and having been brought to Britain by Roman Legionnaires.

Golf Expense Account

Sir Guy also presents data from the note books of Sir John Fouls, Bart, in which Sir John's golf expenses in 1672 are recorded. A dozen and a half balls were on the expense account Jan. 6. Balls were itemized again March 2. Caddy fees, club purchases and "lost at golfe" also appear. There is no record of "winning at golfe," which indicates Sir Robert wasn't as proficient as later golfers named Fouls, or he was keeping his expense account for the income tax man.

Sir Guy Campbell also wrote the chapter.
on "The Development of Implements — Clubs and Balls," which he carries from 1603 when William Mayne of Edinburgh became the first royal warrant holder among clubmakers, and from Aug. 5, 1618 when James VI gave a monopoly in ball-making and selling to James Melvill and Williame Bervick.

Club, Ball Development
The effect of different balls and playing conditions on club design and construction is very informatively related. Those magnificent old artists of clubmaking, Hugh Philip and Douglas MacEwen are referred to as, respectively, the Chippendale and Hepplewhite of clubmaking. The chapter is basic information for anyone who wants to thoroughly understand the implements of the game.

Sir Guy Campbell also does the chapter on "Links and Courses" and as a highly competent and experienced architect gives the reasons for the developments in British golf course design. Incidentally the only blind spot in the whole book is absence of history of British golf course maintenance on which Sir Guy has written some very informative magazine pieces.

Henry Cotton's illustrated chapter on "Styles and Methods" is an excellent treatise on the development of golf methods, done with the sound scholarship and accurate observation that characterizes Cotton.

The personalities, the elements that accounted for change, and the thrilling, historic incidents of British golf in the 1848-1914 period also are subjects for Bernard Darwin. Henry Longhurst tells of the highlights of 1919-1939, in which period there is considerable reference to American competitors. Leonard Crawley covers the years of "A Fresh Start: 1945-1950. Enid Wilson supplies a very informative and close-up history of women's golf in Britain, and pays high tribute to visiting American girl golfers.

There is accurate reporting and much back-stage stuff in all these chapters that deal with the competing personalities.

On Golf's Future
Lord Brabazon of Tara, former pres., English Golf Union and member of the R&A Rules Committee, writes a stimulating chapter on "The Future of the Game." He thinks encouragement of artisan golf will "restore golf to its pristine glory in this country." He has a lot to say about courses and equipment and expense control to increase the popularity of the game, and he makes good reading and good sense. He, as do the other writers, frequently refers to American methods as setting the new style. His reference to course maintenance and its future, in some respects, is not endorsed by American experience. But all that he writes in his chapter will spur
NEW YORK'S "MET" SECTION: JOHNNY'S TEAM

Johnny Inglis has been president of the New York Metropolitan Section of the PGA for 25 consecutive terms and his teammates say Johnny gets younger and more energetic each year. The section is alert and progressive with some of pro golf's top businessmen as members. Here, at one of the Met Section's meetings are, Seated: (L to R) Toney Tiso, Al Ciuci, John Inglis, Jack Sabol, Gus Popp, Ralph Leaf. Second row: Fred Annon, Bill Goldbeck, Roy Jones, Al Renzeti, Elmer Voight, Thos. J. MacNamara, Angy Manero, Steve Doctor, Dick MacDonald, Joe Phillips, Otto Greiner, Lee Armstrong, Tom Devine, Fred Grieve, Pat Circelli. Third row: Willie Klein, William Sackowich, Frank Esposito, D. Salerno, Sam Sharrow, Harry Dee, Clarence Doser, Claude Harmon, William Dowie, Joe Mazziotti.

thoughtful and probably constructive discussion.

"A History of Golf in Britain" is by far the best work of its general nature ever produced in golf. All this space given to a book review shows that we regard it as a "must" for those who are in the business of golf.

Name Teams and Alternates for Hopkins Trophy Matches

Jack Burke, Jr., Lloyd Mangrum, Dave Douglas, Cary Middlecoff, Julius Boros and Doug Ford, first six purse winners as of June 30, have been named as U. S. team to play in first Hopkins trophy U.S.-Canada competition. Tommy Bolt and Ted Kroll are alternates.

Bill Kerr, home pro at Beaconsfield CC, named captain and playing alternate with Bobby Locke, Stan Leonard of Vancouver, Pat Fletcher of Saskatoon, Gordon Brydon of Toronto and Jules Huot of Montreal as Canadian team with one player still to be named.

Matches will be played at Beaconsfield CC, Montreal, Aug. 26 and 27.

Edward Dearie, Veteran Course Expert, Dies

Edward B. Dearie, 64, widely known as golf course builder and maintenance authority, died at St. Francis hospital, Evanston, Ill., July 21, after illness of a year. Prior to his retirement he was supt., Oak Park (Ill.) CC.

Dearie was born in Philadelphia and had his first major job in golf as pro at Hershey, Pa. He became associated with Donald Ross in course architecture, construction and maintenance work and came to the Chicago district in 1921 to become supt., Ridgemoor CC.

He was one of the pioneers in making studious, extensive and practical application of what the scientists could tell him about course maintenance and was a charter member and active in development of Midwest and National greenkeeper organizations. He was architect of 13 courses in Illinois and was in direct or supervisory charge of 11 courses.

Eddie was one of the most beloved and helpful figures in golf course maintenance work. He lost a son in World War II action, and shortly thereafter his wife died. He took those blows bravely but began to show effects of these tragedies after a couple of years.

He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Jane O’Neil, Mrs. Mary Calvin and Miss Joan P. Dearie; two sons, Charles K. and Jerome; six grandchildren, five brothers and two sisters.
Meetings Give You More For Your Budget Money

By L. G. STOTT
Supt., Woodway CC, Springdale, Conn.

Some of the greatest stretching of golf course maintenance budgets is accomplished by attendance at meetings of golf course superintendents' associations. You've probably heard the old line: when I have an idea and you have an idea and we exchange ideas, both of us have two ideas. That's the way dollars for course maintenance are stretched at meetings.

I've been experimenting with sodium arsenate for eradication of clover on Woodway's fairways and have had good results. So naturally when we get in the good old bull sessions at meetings I bring up the subject and out come the experiences of other superintendents — how they apply it, the rate, soil moisture, etc.

At one meeting at Kingston, R. I., I met Tony Mascaro and he was telling about a supt. in Pennsylvania using a quart of 40 per cent sodium about every 10 days for poa annua — the same amount and strength I was using. So if we can come up with one sort of treatment that will control clover and poa annua too, think of the great benefit to our clubs. By comparing our results, the conditions under which the treatments were applied, we halve the expense and double the results.

Club members and officials would be amazed, I believe, if they realized how much the superintendents spend of their own time and own money attending meetings for the purpose of improving turf and reducing expenses at the superintendents' clubs. It's seldom realized that these meetings generally are held on the day of the week or the time of the year that the superintendent would have off, if he were in another business.

The days at turf meetings are on the superintendent's own time (and for the greater part, at the superintendent's own expense) for the sole purpose of improving playing conditions at his club and reducing operating expenses. The meetings generally mean travel expense, hard but interesting brain work, and time away from a family that the superintendent doesn't get to enjoy during the summer when others get a day or two off a week for play.

Abandon Use of Bent in Greens at Miami, Fla.

Mark Mahannah, supt. at Riviera CC, Coral Gables, Fla., and highly regarded by his colleagues in turf maintenance and by golfers as an authority on southeastern golf course care, frankly tells of an experiment that didn't work out well.

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PAGE FENCE ASSOCIATION • Monessen, Pa.
Denny Shute informed GOLFDOM that Mahannah had the best Florida greens he saw last winter, and that these greens were bent. We queried Mark and here's what he replied:

"Thanks for the inquiry about our bent grass greens here at Riviera thru our friend Denny Shute. He plays here often during the winter season and we are happy to have the approval of critics of his caliber. It is true that during the three seasons prior to 1951-52 I had used bent grass in the winter seeding of our greens in combination with bluegrass (Ky. common) and sometimes redtop (Agrostis Alba).

"Either Highlands and/or Astoria was used at about 10 lbs. per green (approx. 5,000 sq. ft.), with 40 lbs. bluegrass, and 4 or 5 lbs. of redtop if conditions warranted its use because of its rapid germination and growth qualities.

"The greens were prepared for seeding in the usual manner, which is to say—they were spiked thoroughly with a three unit gang spike disc pulled by a special tire-equipped Jeep (we have two of them here and would feel lost without them).

"Our Bermuda grass under a long summer season of putting green maintenance requires some sort of cultivation and feeding occasionally, else it becomes thatchy, semi-dormant and hard. This method of applying a light top-dressing followed by a 'Jeep Spiking' (as we call it) and a thorough Jeep matting with an 8 by 6 ft. greens matt is standard procedure with us. This routine is varied in sequence and intensity depending upon the need for it, for a green can be either lightly aerified or thoroughly masticated.

"So in preparing the greens for winter seeding a good job of it is done. Sometimes the seed is applied following the top-dressing and then the materials worked into the surface and the whole business cleaned up by matting.

"This isn't too large a job but it is always done in one day's time, with play continuing as usual because here at Riviera the golf course is expected to be in reasonable condition and open for play 365 days in the year—hurricanes notwithstanding.

"I suppose there are few professions as un-routine as the routine business of golf course management. Even with all factors being equal a superintendent will vary his course of action, his use and amounts of materials if for no other reason than to endeavor to improve over last season's results. However, the above is a fair outline for preparation and seeding.

"Bent grass is slow to develop and it is usually the first of the year or later before it begins to assert itself as a part of the putting green surface worthy of notice. But slowly and surely thereafter if given proper encouragement it will estab-
lish itself as the grass which is responsible for that 'nice putting surface'.

"Everything would be O.K. if it would die out as it should, like the other 'winter' grasses but there's the 'why we don't use it anymore' reason.

"For a seasonal or winter club, if planted early enough, it would be, and has been used very successfully in the winter seeding mixtures. But for us at a year-round club it does not permit a gradual and easy transition stage from winter greens to an even cover of 'base' Bermuda without difficulty. It develops as a dense turf in small areas excluding the Bermuda. These areas variously will increase as the summer wears on until there are sizable patches in the greens of mostly bent grass.

"That would be all right if it would take treatment or cultivation and respond like the Bermuda—but we would defer cultivation work lest the stuff would die out resulting in very poor putting conditions at the height of summer play activity. Eventually cultivation had to be done so it would be begun the latter part of July or in August. The bent then dies out (assisted by the warm weather) leaving us with thin or bare areas void of the base grass—Bermuda.

"That's when a lot of explaining has to be done and excuses made for poor greens at a time of the year when anyone ought to be able to have fairly good Bermuda greens.

"This past season we dispensed with the bent so we could expect pretty good greens most of the time instead of real good greens part of the time.

"It's another story, however, but our expectations were upset by suffering an infestation of a run away mess of 'Rhodes Grass Scale'. I think I would be willing to trade somebody for some good old fashioned brown patch if I had the choice."
BUSINESS UP, TEMPERATURES DOWN WITH AIR CONDITIONING

Volume of business done by the Richland CC, Nashville, Tenn., has far exceeded any prior month in the club's history since the installation of complete air conditioning equipment, reports manager Vernon Nelson.

The new clubhouse built on two levels contains approximately 22,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Entrance lobby, lounge, cocktail lounge, main ballroom and private dining room make up the first floor with the lower level facing the golf course containing the ladies' locker-rooms, men's locker-rooms, cocktail lounge, pro shop, card rooms and storage facilities. Full provision for air conditioning was made by the architects, Hart, Freeland & Roberts, in designing the building.

Fortunately, full use was made of the original plans when installation of the air conditioning equipment was completed and placed in operation on June 12, 1952, one of the 100° days that marked the beginning of an extreme heat wave with temperatures to run as high as 106°. Within three hours the inside temperature of the building was dropped to 74° according to Mark Young, Nashville Machine and Supply Co., who made the installation of the Baker air conditioning equipment, a temperature that has been maintained throughout the period of excessive heat.

Bentley Johnson, president of the Machine and Supply Co., says the real test of the equipment came two days after the system was placed in operation. A reception was held at the club with some 500 ladies in attendance. With this many people present and golfers preparing to play golf Saturday afternoon traffic in and out of doors was unusually heavy. In spite of this guests were comfortably cool in temperatures that remained under 74°.

Equipment installed in the Richland clubhouse consists of a Model XF6000H Baker Freon-12 compressor unit having four stages of capacity reduction and a Baker ECR-30 evaporative condenser connected to direct expansion coils. The air handling unit is a split unit and Mark Young, who was instrumental in making the installation, says the coils installed are capable of approximately 60 per cent of the compressor's capacity to serve the main floor and 40 per cent of the compressor's capacity to serve the lower floor.

The air conditioning at Richland is the biggest topic of conversation but it is comfortable at the clubhouse now when the thermometer hovers about 100° outside.

Montana-Wyoming Turf Meet
August 18, 19

Annual Turf Conference of the Montana-Wyoming Turf Association will be held at the Student Union Building, Montana State College at Bozeman, August 18, 19.

Speakers and discussion leaders include: Dr. A. R. Warden, MSC, Weed Control